

DRIBINSKIY, M. B., kand. med. nauk; KLIMANSKIY, V. A.

Extraction of foreign bodies from the trachea and bronchi in children. Khirurgiia no.6:65-72 Je '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Iz otdeleniya grudnoy khirurgii (zav. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk M. B. Dribinskiy) Kaliningradskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR kandidat meditsinskikh nauk V. V. Filippov)

(BRONCHI--FOREIGN BODIES)
(TRACHEA--FOREIGN BODIES)

DRIBINSKIY, M.B., kand.med.nauk; OSKAREVA, T.A.

Case of successful treatment of aortic coarctation associated with patent ductus arteriosus. Khirurgiia no.9:128-129 '62.

(MIRA 15:10)

1. Iz otdeleniya grudnoy khirurgii (zav. - kandidat meditsinskikh nauk M.B.Dribinskiy) Kaliningradskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR kandidat meditsinskikh, nauk V.V. Filippov).

(DUCTUS ARTERIOSUS) (AORTA—DISEASES)

DRIBINSKIY, M.B., kand. med. nauk, zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR (Kaliningrad,
Saratovskaya ulitsa, dom 10)

Anterior spondylodesis by transthoracic approach in tuberculous
spondylitis. Ortop., travm. i protez. 25 no.6:64 Je '64.

(MIRA 18:3)

1. Iz otdeleniya grudnoy khi- - 11 (zav. - M.B. Dribinskiy) Ka-
liningradskoy oblastnoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach - V.G. Starovoytov).

BLOKHIN, A.S.; BORODZYUK, G.G.; LESHCHINSKIY, A.A.; OKSMAN, A.K.;
KOSMINSKIY, O.F.; MANUSHKIN, A.Ye.; MILEVSKIY, Yu.S.;
DRIATSKIY, N.M.; VASIL'YEV, V.V.; L'VOVICH, A.A.;
ORLEYEVSKIY, M.S.; MOROZ, I.A.; OKSIAN, A.K.; KNEL', G.S.;
SOROKIN, M.F.; BUTLITSKIY, I.M.; VASIL'YEV, L.N. [deceased];
GINTS, Yu.R.; VASIL'YEV, G.K.; LUGOVSKIY, N.Ye.; KIRILLOV,
Ye.V.; STRUYKINA, N.S.; LEVINOV, K.G.; BLOKHIN, A.S., otv.
red.; GURIN, A.V., red.; SLUTSKIN, A.A., tekhn. red.

[K-1920-frequency telephone system] Sistema vysokochastotnogo
telefonirovaniia K-1920; informatsionnyi sbornik. [By] A.S. Blokhin
i dr. Moskva, Sviaz'izdat, 1962. 319 p. (MIRA 16:4)
(Telephone)

DRIBNAK, A.

Use of radioactive methods for automation of coal cutter loaders. Vysl ban vyzk 3:7-12 '64.

1. Institute of Mining, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.

PAULIK, Juraj, inz. CSc.; DRIBNAK, Andrej, RNDr.; MERVA, Milan, inz.

Theoretical and experimental analysis of the methods of automatic direction and position keeping of coal cutter-loaders. Automatizace 7 no.8:201-203 Ag '64.

1. Institute of Mining, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Kosice.

DRIBNYTSYA, M., master-povar (Krivoy Rog); LISUNOV, S.; NADZHARYAN, O.
(Yerevan'); RADUDIK, F., master-povar (Vizhnitsa, Chernovitskoy
oblasti).

Suggestions from cooks. Obshchestv. pit. no.3:22 '57. (MIRA 11:3)

1. Instruktor-kulinar Krivorozhskogo gorpishchetorga (for Lisunov).
2. Instruktor shkoly trgovno-kulinarnogo uchenichestva (for
Nadzharyan).

(Cookery (Meat))

DRIBOV, A.I., inzh.

Jig for temporary fastening and adjustment of reinforced concrete
columns. Mont. i spets. rab. v stroi. 24 no.7:29 JI '62. (MIRA 15:6)
(Jigs and fixtures) (Columns, Concrete)

S/081/62/000/005/056/112
B156/B108

AUTHORS: Drichko, A. F., Zhukovskaya, L. P., Karavayev, F. M.,
Rusinova, S. A.

TITLE: New radium working standards

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 5, 1962, 397,
abstract 5K4 (Tr. in-tov Kom-ta standartov, mer i
izmerit. priborov pri Sov. Min. SSSR, no. 55 (115),
1961, 81 - 89)

TEXT: New radium working standards are described which have radium-element
contents of 1 - 200 mg. These are compared with the USSR State Radium
Standard. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

DRICHKO, A.F.; KARAVAYEV, F.M.; KUL'KOVA, L.P.; KHOL'NOVA, Ye.A.

Working standards and first-order standard γ -emitters from
Co⁶⁰. Nov. nauch.-issl. rab. po metr. VNIIM no.2:11-13 '64.
(MIRA 18:4)

DRICHKO, A.F.; ZHUKOVSKAYA, L.P.; KARAVAYEV, F.M.; RUSINOVA, S.A.

A unit of the UPGI-1 type. Nov. nauch.-issl. rab. po metr.
VNIIM no.2:13-18 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

DRICHKO, A.F.; KARAVAYEV, F.M.; RUSINOVA, S.A.

New units for the comparison of reference and standard radium
emitters. Nov. nauch.-issl. rab. po metr. VNIIM no.2:18-21
'64. (MIRA 18:4)

S/181/62/004/009/025/045
B104/B186

247600

AUTHORS: Drichko, I. L., Mochan, I. V., and Obraztsov, Yu. N.

TITLE: Investigation of the anisotropy in the electrical conductivity of tellurium

PERIODICAL: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 4, no. 9, 1962, 2514-2520

TEXT: A method is presented for determining the anisotropy in the electrical conductivity of uniaxial tellurium single crystals cut out at an angle ψ relative to the C-axis of the crystal. When a current flows along the X-axis of a specimen (Fig. 1), the equipotential surfaces will lie perpendicular to the plane of the figure. On account of the anisotropy in the electrical conductivity, the equipotential surfaces form the angle ψ with the Y-axis. ψ is determined with the fixed probe 3_1 and the mobile probe 3_2 . In the apparatus, which is described in detail, the temperature is measured with thermocouples. The probe is moved by micrometer screws. The anisotropy is calculated from the measurements using

Card 1/2

Investigation of the anisotropy in the ...

S/101/62/004/009/025/045
B104/B186

$$\kappa = \frac{\sigma_{\perp}}{\sigma_{\parallel}} = \frac{1 - \operatorname{tg} \varphi \operatorname{ctg} \varphi}{1 + \operatorname{tg} \varphi \operatorname{ctg} \varphi} \quad (2)$$

$$\sigma_{\perp} = \sigma_{\varphi} (\sin^2 \varphi + \kappa \cos^2 \varphi) \quad (3),$$

✓B

where σ_{φ} is the electrical conductivity of the specimen cut out at the angle φ . The tellurium specimens were twice distilled in vacuo and melted in a hydrogen atmosphere. The single crystals were grown by slow cooling. It was found that $\kappa = 2.0 \pm 0.1$ and that it was temperature-independent in the range 78 - 200°K. There are 6 figures and 2 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR, Leningrad
(Institute of Semiconductors AS USSR, Leningrad)

SUBMITTED: May 5, 1962
Card 2/12

Investigation of the transverse and longitudinal Nernst effect in strong magnetic fields for samples of n-InSb. I. L. Drichko, I. V. Mochan, T. V. Smirnova.
(Presented by S. S. Shalyt--20 minutes).

Report presented at the 3rd National Conference on Semiconductor Compounds, Kishinev, 16-21 Sept 1963

DRICHKO, I. L.; MOCHAN, I. V.

"An experimental investigation of the thermoelectric power of n-In-Sb in high magnetic fields."

report submitted for Intl Conf on Physics of Semiconductors, Paris, 19-24 Jul 64.

ACCESSION NR: APL039690

S/0181/64/006/006/1902/1905

AUTHORS: Drichko, I. L.; Mochan, I. V.

TITLE: Investigation of the thermal emf of n-type indium-antimony in strong magnetic fields

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 6, no. 6, 1964, 1902-1905

TOPIC TAGS: thermal emf, n type semiconductor, indium alloy, antimony, magnetic property, quantum effect

ABSTRACT: The thermal emf of n-type indium-antimony in strong magnetic fields was investigated in the quantum region, i.e., under the conditions $\frac{uH}{kT} \gg 1$, where u is the electron mobility, and $\frac{\hbar\omega}{kT} \gg 1$, where the cyclotron frequency $\omega = \frac{eH}{m^*c}$ and m^* is the effective electron mass. The samples were cut from monocrystalline bars of a uniformity better than 5%. The quantity $\Delta\alpha = \alpha(H) - \alpha(0)$, where $\alpha(H)$ and $\alpha(0)$ are the thermal emfs with fields of H and 0 respectively, was measured as a function of H with sample temperatures of about 100K. There was a rapid increase of $\Delta\alpha$ with H up to saturation. However, a further increase of $\Delta\alpha$ with H above saturation was observed (caused by quantum effects). The

Card

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ACCESSION NR: AP4039690

values of the quantum correction to the thermal emf $\delta\alpha$ satisfied very well the theoretical expression $\delta\alpha = \frac{k}{e} \frac{1}{24} \left(\frac{\hbar\omega}{kT} \right)^2 \sim \frac{H^2}{T^2}$, using $m^* = 0.013 m_0$. The authors express their thanks to Yu. N. Obraztsov, whose theoretical work stimulated the investigation, and to A. I. Ansel'm and R. G. Tarkhanyan for discussions of the results. Orig. art. has: 8 equations, 2 diagrams, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR Leningrad (Institute of Semiconductors, AN SSSR)

SUBMITTED: 21Jan64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: MM, SS

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

1 5398-66 EWT(1)/EWT(2)/ENP(b)/ENP(t) IJP(c) AT/JD

ACC NR: AP5027403

SOURCE CODE: UR/0181/65/007/011/3260/3269

AUTHOR: Drichko, I. L.; Mochan, I. V. 44, 65

ORG: Institute of Semiconductors, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Institut poluprovodnikov AN SSSR) 63 45 3

TITLE: Microscopic irregularities and the Nernst effect in InSb 21, 44, 55

SOURCE: Fizika tverdogo tela, v. 7, no. 11, 1965, 3260-3269

TOPIC TAGS: Nernst effect, indium compound, antimonide, semiconductor research 27

ABSTRACT: The Nernst effect is studied in n -InSb specimens with various impurity concentrations. According to theory, the Nernst constant Q should be proportional to the square of the magnetic field strength in strong magnetic fields in the classical region (where quantum effects may be disregarded). The experimental data do not coincide with this prediction. It was found that in magnetic fields of <3000 gauss, the magnitude and sign of the Nernst constant is considerably dependent on the purity of the specimen. Q is negative for specimens with high carrier mobility where acoustic scattering predominates, and becomes positive as mobility is reduced and ion scattering begins to be significant. The curves for all specimens

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L 5398-66

18

ACC NR: AP5027403

converge for fields of 6-7 kilogauss where Q is positive with deviations of no more than 20%. It is shown that this behavior of Q is entirely due to the effect of microscopic irregularities in the InSb specimens. The data agree with the Kudinov-Moyzhes theory (V. A. Kudinov, B. Ya. Moyzhes, *FTT*, 7, 2309, 1965). The thermoelectromotive force in a strong magnetic field is only slightly affected by microscopic irregularities. This also confirms the theory which shows that the variation in concentration, which completely determines the Nernst effect, corrects the thermoelectromotive force independently of the magnetic field within the limits of measurement error. In conclusion, we thank S. S. Shaft and R. V. Parfen'yev for giving us the results of $\Delta\rho_{\perp}$ measurements and for permission to publish them. We

are grateful to L. L. Korenblit for giving us his calculations of the Nernst effect in strong magnetic fields during computation of zonal parabolic deviation and for consultation on numerical calculations. We thank V. A. Kudinov, B. Ya. Moyzhes, A. I. Ansel'm and Yu. N. Obratsov for valuable discussions. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 4 formulas, 2 tables. ^{44,55}

SUB CODE: SS/

SUBM DATE: 03May65/

ORIG REF: 007

OTH REF: 006

Card 2/2

RS

3(1),28(5)

SOV/20-127-4-18/60

AUTHORS:

Ioffe, S. B., Drichko, N. M., Prokof'yeva, I. A., Sobolev, V. M.

TITLE:

Observation of the Chromosphere on the Sun's Disk and Limb in the Radiation of the K-Line of Ionized Calcium by Means of an Interference-polarization Filter

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 127, Nr 4, pp 796-797 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Interference-polarization filters (IPF) are in wide use for the observation of the chromosphere and prominences, and have delivered valuable observation material. Observations were mostly made concerning the H_α -line of hydrogen, but the K-line of ionized calcium is equally important. The IPF for the K-calcium line, which had hitherto been manufactured by the Institut kristallografii Akademii nauk SSSR (Institute of Crystallography of the Academy of Sciences, USSR) and the Harvard Observatory, did not meet the requirements. Ioffe and Drichko developed a new IPF for the K-line of ionized calcium which has a transmission band 0.5 Å wide. High optical characteristics are attained by the method of production applied. Figures 1, 2, and 3 show pictures of the sun's disk and limb of March 21 and 23, 1959.

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Figure 1 shows prominences, figure 2 bright spots near the

Observations of the Chromosphere on the Sun's Disk SOV/20-127-4-18/60
and Limb in the Radiation of the K-Line of Ionized Calcium by Means of an
Interference-polarization Filter

sun's limb, and figure 3 sunspots in the center of the sun's
disk. The new IPF can be used - together with a large
heliocscope - for the investigation of the fine structure of the
chromosphere on the sun's disk and limb as well as for the
investigation of prominence motion. The authors thank
Academician V. P. Linnik for his interest in the work.
There are 3 figures and 8 references, 7 of which are Soviet.

SUBMITTED: April 7, 1959

PRESENTED: April 20, 1959, by V. P. Linnik, Academician

Card 2/2

3,1510(1062,1166,1170)
9,5300

87261
S/033/60/037/006/020/022
E032/E514

AUTHORS: Ioffe, S. B. and Drichko, N. M.
TITLE: An Interference Polarization Filter for Astrophysical
Studies of the Sun in the K-Line of Ionized Calcium
PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskii zhurnal, 1960, Vol.37, No.6,
pp.1096-1101 + 1 plate

TEXT: The optical system of the interference polarization filter is shown in Fig.1. The device consists of ten sections, Each section is in the form of a birefringent plate cut parallel to the optic axis and placed between polarizers in such a way that its principal plane makes an angle of 45° with the planes of polarization of the polarizers. The first eight plates are made of quartz (1 - 8, Fig.1) and the last two are composite and consist of a plate of Iceland spar (9a and 10a) and a compensating quartz plate (9b and 10b). The introduction of the compensating plates was necessitated by difficulties in the preparation of the Iceland spar elements. The polarizers 11 and 12 are in the form of polyvinyl film sandwiched between pieces of glass. These films will polarize radiation in the near-ultraviolet part of the
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87261

S/033/60/037/006/020/022
E032/E514

An Interference Polarization Filter for Astrophysical Studies of the Sun in the K-Line of Ionized Calcium

spectrum (Ref.8). The polarizer 12 may be removed from the light beam and the bandwidth of the instrument can then be increased by a factor of 2. An additional filter 13 is provided to remove unwanted transmission bands. This filter consists of the YFC3 (UFS3) glass (1 mm) and BC8 (BS8) glass (3 mm). Heating of the device is prevented by the heat filter 14 made of SC13 (ZS13) glass. The filter has an aperture of 28 mm, an angular field of about 1.5 deg, and a transmission in the maximum of about 1%. The device is thermostated automatically to an accuracy of $\pm 0.1^\circ$ and the maximum of the transmission band corresponds to the K-line at 37.2°C . The transmission bandwidth of the filter is 0.5 \AA so that high contrast detailed photographs of the solar chromosphere can be obtained. A general theory of such a filter has been given by the first of the present authors in Ref.9. The filter was used at Pulkovo in the summer of 1959 under the direction of Professor V. A. Krät. The observations were carried out by I. A. Prokof'yeva and V. M. Sobolev. High contrast

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S/033/60/037/006/020/022
E032/E514

An Interference Polarization Filter for Astrophysical Studies of the Sun in the K-Line of Ionized Calcium

photographs were obtained in the KCa^+ line using the horizontal solar telescope (diameter of image of the Sun 16 cm). Typical photographs obtained are given. Acknowledgments are expressed to Academician V. P. Linnik for interest in this work. There are 7 figures and 10 references: 8 Soviet, 2 non-Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Gosudarstvennyy opticheskiy institut imeni
S. I. Vavilova (State Optical Institute imeni
S. I. Vavilov)

SUBMITTED: May 4, 1960

Card 3/4

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87261

S/033/60/037/006/020/022

E032/E514

An Interference Polarization Filter for Astrophysical Studies of
the Sun in the K-Line of Ionized Calcium

Fig. 1

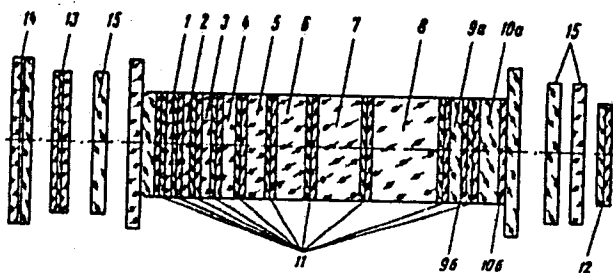


FIG. 1

Card 4/4

IOFFE, S.B.; DRICHKO, N.M.

Phase-dispersion interference-polarization filters. Dokl. AN SSSR
164 no.4:793-795 0 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Submitted February 5, 1965.

L 15528-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EWP(b) WH

ACC NR: AP5025861

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/164/004/0793/0795

AUTHOR: Ioffe, S. B.; Drichko, N. M.

ORG: none

TITLE: Phase dispersive interference-polarization filters

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 164, no. 4, 1965, 793-795

TOPIC TAGS: optic filter, polarizing filter

ABSTRACT: The properties of interference-polarization filters depend basically on the magnitude of the double refraction index and the thickness of the layers, the dispersion of the double refraction index being of secondary importance. In the present article the authors describe a new phase dispersive interference-polarization filter in which the fundamental effect is due to dispersion properties of the materials. Use of different crystalline materials exhibiting varying degrees of dispersion permits the production of passband spectral domains, shown in Figures 1 and 2, with completely novel characteristics.

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UDC: 681.40

L 15528-66

ACC NR: AP5025861

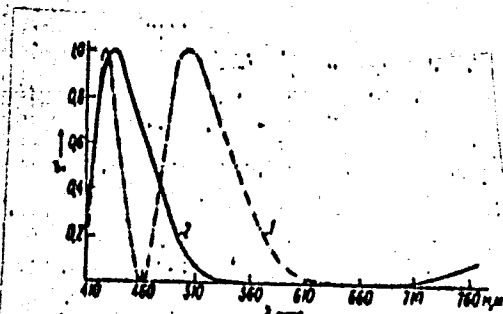


Fig. 1. Passband curves of a two-component phase dispersive interference-polarization filter 1 - $\lambda_0 = 656.3 \text{ m}\mu$, $N_{01} =$ (magnitude of the wave length difference appearing within the 1st plate for a wavelength λ_0) = 79.11, $N_{02} = 77.61$, $n_1 = n_2 = 0$, $v_1 = 45^\circ$, $v_2 = -45^\circ$ (n_1 and n_2 - orientation angles of the polarizer and analyzer; v_1 and v_2 - orientation angles of the plates); 2 - $\lambda_0 = 656.3 \text{ m}\mu$, $N_{01} = 53.24$, $N_{02} = 51.74$ for the same orientations. Index 1 refers to quartz plates, 2 to spat plates.

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L 15528-66

ACC NR: AP5025861

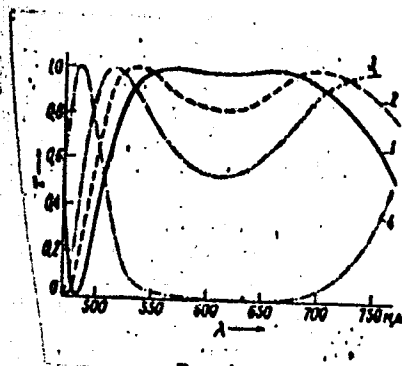


Fig. 2 Passband curves of a two-component phase dispersive interference-polarization filter with an electrooptical phase changing device. 1 - $\varphi_{m+1} = 0$; 2 - 0.2π ; 3 - 0.4π ; 4 - $\varphi_{m+1} = \pi$ (φ_{m+1} - phase difference appearing in the K_{m+1} plate.) $\lambda_0 = 656.3 \text{ m}\mu$, $N_{01} = 134.35$, $N_{02} = 129.35$, $n_1 = n_2 = 0$, $v_1 = +45^\circ$, $v_2 = -45^\circ$.

Card 3/4

L 15528-66

ACC NR: AP5025881

The paper was presented by Academician V. P. Linnik, 5 Feb. 65. Orig. art. has: 6 formulas and 4 figures. d

SUB CODE: .20 / SUBM DATE: 11Feb65. / ORIG REF: 001 / OTH REF: 002


Card 4/4

DRIDILINA, Anna, normirovshchitsa

We have time for everything. Rabotnitsa 37 no.12:16-17
D '59. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Kalininskiy poligraficheskiy kombinat, g.Kalinin.
(Women--Employment)

BRIDZE, P.M.

Stab wounds of the heart and of the pleural and abdominal cavity.
Khirurgia no.8:75 Ag. '55. (MLRA 9:2)

1. Iz gorodskoy bol'nitsy no.3, g.Pavlovo-Posada Moskovskoy oblasti.
(HEART--WOUNDS AND INJURIES) (ABDOMEN--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)
(PLEURA--WOUNDS AND INJURIES)

DRIDZE, P.M., zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR

Foreign bodies in the bladder. Urologiya 23 no.2:61 Mr-4p '58.
(MIRA 11:4)

1. Iz gorodskoy bol'nitsy No.3 v g. Pavlovo-Posade Moskovskoy
oblasti (glavnyy vrach N.S.Sokov)
(BLADDER, for. body
case reports (Rus))

DRIDZE, P.M., zaslushenny vrach RSFSR

Rare anomaly of the urinary tract simulating urinary incontinence;
vaginal ectopia of the orifice of an accessory ureter. Khirurgia
34 no.10:140 0 '58 (MIRA 11:11)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya 3-y gorodskoy bol'nitsy
Pavlovoy-Posada Moskovskoy oblasti (glavnyy vrach N.S. Sokov).
(URETERS, abnormalities,
supernumerary ureter with vaginal ectopic orifice
simulating urinary incontinence (Rus))

~~WAGNER, P.M.~~
DRIDZE, P.M., zasluzhennyy vrach RSFSR

Two-stage removal of the shoulder girdle because of a far advanced malignant tumor of the humeral head. Khirurgiia 35 no. 5:108-109 My '59. (MIRA 13:10)

1. Iz khirurgicheskogo otdeleniya 3-y gorodskoy bol'nitsy (glavnyy vrach N.S. Sokov) Pavlova-Posada Moskovskoy oblasti. (SHOULDER GIRDLE--CANCER) (AMPUTATION OF ARM)

CA

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS

PROCESSES AND PROPERTIES INDEX

26

Factice lacquers. P. M. Bogatyrev, S. M. Dridge and I. A. Kuz'yul'din. Russ. 53,308, June 30, 1938. A dispersion of synthetic rubber in vegetable or fish oils is heated to 130°, treated with S, dild. with white spirit, treated with more S at 110-118°, dild. with white spirit, and treated with rosin ester and a resin.

ASAC-56 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

100000 110 000 000

100000 110 000 000

100000 110 000 000

100000 110 000 000

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100

101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200

1ST AND 2ND COPIES

CA

26

Oil base for paints. P. M. Bogatyrev, S. M. Isler,
 I. A. Kazyuberdin and A. I. Lyubimova. Russ. 33,400,
 June 30, 1938. The aging of oil films is retarded by adding
 1-3% of diazaminobenzene to the raw material, the usual
 solvents.

COMMON ELEMENTS

OPEN
 MATERIALS INDEX

ASM. S.A. METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

FROM SYNONYM

000000 HEP ONE GEL

DESCRIPTION

FROM SYNONYM

000000 ONE ONE ONE

10 20 30 40 50 60 70 80 90 100 110 120 130 140 150 160 170 180 190 200 210 220 230 240 250 260 270 280 290 300 310 320 330 340 350 360 370 380 390 400 410 420 430 440 450 460 470 480 490 500 510 520 530 540 550 560 570 580 590 600 610 620 630 640 650 660 670 680 690 700 710 720 730 740 750 760 770 780 790 800 810 820 830 840 850 860 870 880 890 900 910 920 930 940 950 960 970 980 990

DRIDZE, S. M.

Polymerized oils. I. S. Malikov, V. I. Zabel'skii, P. M. Bogatyrev, G. G. Petrzhhik and S. M. Dridze. Russ. 53,401, June 30, 1938. Drying, semidrying or nondrying oil is polymerized at temps. up to 300° in the presence of 5-10% unsatd. org. compds., such as isoprene, undecylic or acrylic acids or their esters, styrene or divinylacetylene.

BC

A-3

Dehydration of stearic acid, and polymerization of the corresponding α,β -unsaturated carboxylic acids: S. M. Bickmanov, R. M. Lukin, and L. A. Kuznetsov, Zhurn. Org. Khim., 1980, 5, 2007-2010. Dehydration of stearic esters (Co, Cu) in the absence of inhibitors and (I) (in motor oil) at 200° is needed to formation of fatty acid salts of transition metals. The reason is presence of homogeneous catalytic system consisting of metal salt and substance containing both double bond and O-atoms of (I) to form polymers. The reaction (II) can proceed to formation of side products of thermalis (chiefly C₁₈, C₁₆, C₁₄) which are present along with a special case of the chain reaction. Addition of acids accelerates the process and lowers the yield of by-products ((III)). Catalysts used in the following diminishing order of efficiency: oxalic, boric, phosphoric, stearic, oleic, and phthalic anhydride. Under optimal conditions >85% of the Co content of motor oil is dehydrated. The (IV) shows polymerization almost immediately. A structural formula, based on theoretical considerations, is proposed for the polymeric. E. T.

ASB-SLS METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

EDON SYNDICATE

SERIES WAP DIV SCI

BRISTONE

EDON DIVISION

SERIES GHS DIV ICI

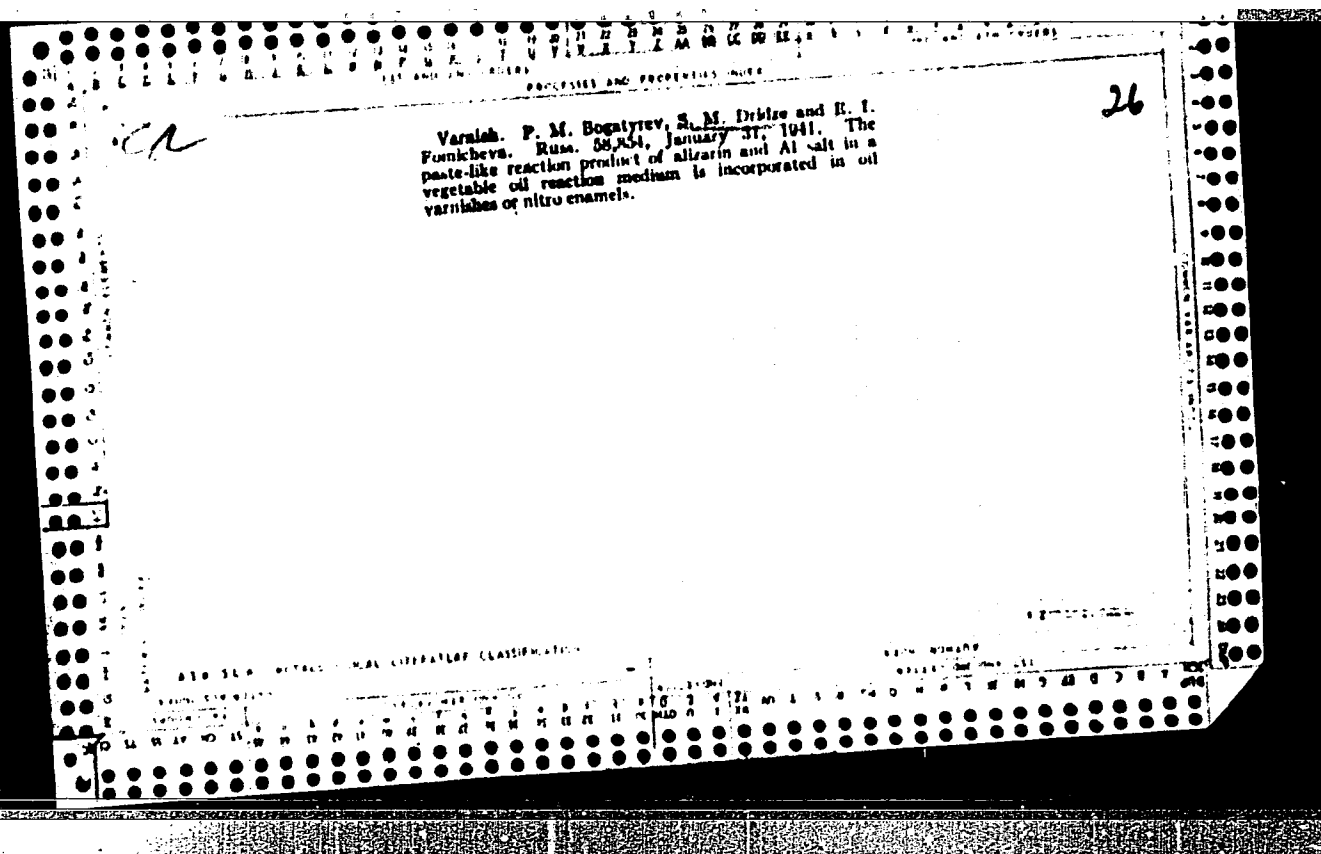
ALPHABETIC INDEX

CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS

OPEN MATERIALS INDEX

13

Alkyd resins. P. M. Bogatyrev and S. M. Likhachev. Russ. 57,223, June 30, 1940. Glycerol is condensed with phthalic anhydride together with a distillate obtained in the dehydration of castor oil. This distillate is first freed of enanthic and isocaproic acid.



MAKAROV-ZEMLYANSKIY, B.Ya., kand.tekhn.nauk; DRIDZE, S.M., inzh.;
PAVLOV, S.A., prof., doktor tekhn.nauk

Use of polyamide finishing coatings in manufacturing artificial leather with a nitrocellulose base. Izv.vys.ucheb.zav.;
tekhn.prom. no.3:20-24 '59. (MIRA 12:12)

1. Moskovskiy tekhnologicheskiy institut legkoy promyshlennosti.
Rekomendovana kafedroy tekhnologii iskusstvennoy kozhi.
(Leather, Artificial)

KATYSHEV, D. M.; DRIDZE, S. M.

Use of the new types of synthetic plasticizers in the manufacture of artificial leather. Kesh. obuv. prom. 4 no.10:14-15
0 '62. (MIRA 15:10)

(Leather, Artificial) (Plasticizers)

KHOROSHAYA, Ye.S., kand.tekhn.nauk; KOVRIGINA, G.I., nauchnyy sotrudnik;
LYKOVA, A.N., nauchnyy sotrudnik; DRIDZE, S.M., inzh.

Rapid refractometric method of determining the high-boiling
fraction content of nitromastic. Nauch.-issl.trudy VNIIPK
no.12:112-114 '60. (MIRA 16:2)
(Oil cloth) (Hexanoic acid)

DRIDZO, A.D.

"History of the geography of Cuba" by José Alvares Conde. Reviewed
by A.D.Dridzo. Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 95 no.4:378-380 J1-Ag
'63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Cuba—Geography) (Conde, José Alvares)

DRIDZO, A.D.; KURYLEV, V.P.

On the 250th anniversary of the Peter the Great Museum of
Anthropology and Ethnology attached to the Academy of Sciences
of the U.S.S.R. Izv. Vses. geog. ob-va 96 no.5:365-369
S.O '64. (MIRA 17:12)

L 1702-66 EWP(e)/EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(1)/T/EWP(b) BW/WW/DJ/WH

ACCESSION NR: AP5017128

UR/0292/65/000/007/0015/0018
621.313.2

AUTHOR: Dridzo, M. L. (Engineer) ⁵⁵ *20 B*

TITLE: Operation of d-c machines in high vacuum

SOURCE: Elektrotehnika, no. 7, 1965, 15. 18

TOPIC TAGS: dc machine, carbon brush

ABSTRACT: The results of testing of six small d-c motors in a 10^{-6} -torr vacuum are reported. Four types of brushes were tested: (1) Metal-graphite¹⁵ with Pb and Sn additions, (2) Graphite with MoS_2 , (3) Graphite with MoS_2 and Ag, and (4) Graphite with MoS_2 and Cu. Tabulated experimental data shows that, under vacuum conditions, the first-type brushes wear out rather rapidly; other three types show much better wearability, yet their rate of wear exceeds by dozens of times that of the same brushes operating under normal atmospheric conditions. Generally, the contact voltage drop (and power loss) is lower in vacuum than in the atmosphere. The spark-discharge intensity is more erratic in vacuum. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 8 formulas, and 5 tables.

Card 1/2

L 1702-66

ACCESSION NR: AP501712B

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: EE

NO REF SOV: 011

OTHER: 002

mlb
Card 2/2

L 26179-66 ENT(m)/T PJ

ACC NR: AP6015033

SOURCE CODE: UR/0144/66/000/004/0476/0478

AUTHOR: Dridzo, M. L.

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of testing slide contact elements in high vacuum

SOURCE: IVUZ. Elektromekhanika, no. 4, 1966, 476-478

TOPIC TAGS: sliding contact, sliding contact wear

ABSTRACT: A method is proposed for testing the wear of slide contact elements of d-c machines designed to operate in vacuum. The method involves vacuum-chamber measurements of some of the characteristic parameters of such machines (current, intensity of the discharge between the brushes and collector plates, friction and shock forces, and temperature). These parameters are then used to establish the relationships between the physical processes causing excessive wear during vacuum operation. Experiments were conducted with d-c machines in 100- and 200-liter chambers evacuated up to 10^{-8} mm Hg at temperatures ranging from -50 to +100C. Ionization gages (10^{-7} mm Hg and 10^{-10} mm Hg) were used to maintain the required vacuum levels for ensuring reliable measurements. Optical measurements were made of the linear wear of slide contact elements prior to and after the tests. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 1 table. [JR]

SUB CODE: 09/ SUBM DATE: 29Sep65/ ORIG REF: 005/ ATD PRESS: 4251
Card 1/1

DRIDZO, Konstantin

Nadeshda Konstantinovna Krupskaya. Rabotnitsa 35 no.2:11-13 F '57.
(Krupskaya, Nadeshda Konstantinovna) (MIRA 10:4)

C. 4.

DRIVENKO, KAROLY

16

Alcohol. Karoly Drivenko. Hung. 188,886, Nov. 2,
1948. The fruits of *Sophora japonica* are fermented and
distilled. Isivan Finally

DRIYENOVSKIY, P. [Drienovsky, P.]

Radiochemistry of liquid acetone. Part 2: Formation
of acids in oxidation radiolysis. Coll Cz Chem 27 no.7:1614-1623
Jl '62.

1. Institut dereva, tsellyulozy i khimicheskikh volokon,
Slovatskaya akademiya nauk, Bratislava.

DRIENOVSKY, Peter, inz., CSc.; KYSEL, Ondrej, inz.

Pyrolytic vessel for chromatographic examination of polymers.
Chem zvesti 17 no.12:912-915 '63.

1. Ceskoslovenska akademie ved, Laboratorium polymerov
Slovenskej akademie vied, Bratislava, Dubravska cesta.

DRIENOVSKY, P.; KYSEL, O.

Pyrolysis of atactic polypropylene. Chem zvesti 18 no.7:512-526
'64.

1. Laboratory of Polymers, Slovak Academy of Sciences, Bratislava.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

IRIENOVSKII, P.

Dept. of Inorganic Chemistry and X-ray Chemistry, Comenius Univ.
(Kafedra neorganicheskoj khimii i radiokhimii, Universitet imeni
Komenskogo), Bratislava

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications, No 2, Feb
1966, pp 928-937

"Pyrolysis of vinyl polymers. Part 1: Pyrolysis of atactic polypropylene
in the presence of hydrogen and nitrogen."

DRIFTOMSZKY, Jeno, Dr.

On the problem of schizophrenic thought disorder. Ideg. szemle 12
no.3:85-91 Mar 59.

1. A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Pszichiatriai Klinikájának
(Igazgató: Nyíró Gyula dr. egyet. tanár) Közleménye.

(SCHIZOPHRENIA, psychol.

thought disord., analysis (Hun))

(THINKING

thought disord. in schizophrenia, analysis (Hun))

DRIFTOMSZKY, Jeno, Dr.

Case of pubertal psychosis. Ideg. szemle 12 no.4:103-107 Apr 59.

1, A Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem Pszichiatriai Klinikájának
(igazgató: dr. Nyíró Gyula egyetemi tanár) közleménye.

(PSYCHOSIS, case reports

in puberty in girl (Hun))

(PUBERTY

pubertal psychosis in girl, case report (Hun))

DRIG, Petre, ing.

A rapid and precise calculation method for determining the profile of the slot cutter. Constr mas 15 no.10:683-687 0 '63.

DRIGA, I.O.

Acclimatizing peaches in Kiev. Trudy Bot. sada AN URSS 1:78-107

149.

(MLFA 10:8)

(Kiev--Peaches) (Acclimatization (Plants))

DRIGA, I.O. [Dryha, I.O.]

Transformation of spring wheat varieties with a view to producing
frost resistant wintering forms. Visnyk Bot.sada AN URSS no.1:
48-52 '59. (MIRA 13:8)

(Ukraine--Wheat--Varieties)

~~DRIGA, I.O.~~ [Dryha, I.O.]

Brief results of the Department of Cultivated Plants of the
Botanical Garden of the Ukrainian Academy of Sciences. Trudy
Bot.sada AN URSR 6:130-139 '59. (MIRA 13:5)
(Ukraine--Plants, Cultivated)

DRIGA, I.Ye.

Sweet potatoes in the Botanical Garden of the Academy of Sciences
of the Ukrainian S.S.R. Trudy Bot.sada AN URSR 3:90-99 '55.
(Kiev--Sweet potatoes) (MLRA 10:8)

COUNTRY : USSR M
 CATEGORY : Cultivated Plants.
 Grains. Legumes. Tropical Cereals.
 ABS. JOUR. : RZhBiol., No. 3, 1959, No. 10949
 AUTHOR : Driga, I. Ye.
 INSTIT. : Botanical Garden, AS Ukrainian SSR
 TITLE : Experimental Sowings of Eleusine coracana (L.) Gaertner
 in the Botanical Garden of the Academy of Sciences,
 Ukrainian SSR.
 ORIG. PUB. : Tr. Botan. sada, AN USSR, 1957, 4, 92-98
 ABSTRACT : Eleusine coracana (L.) Gaertner is an ancient cultivated
 cereal of India and North Africa. The sowing of Eleusine
 coracana (L.) Gaertner in the Botanical Garden was done
 with the spaces of 45 cm between the rows at the sowing
 rate of 12 and 20 kilograms/ha. The poor germination of
 fresh seeds (35%) was overcome by warming the seeds for
 a month at the temperature of 30°. The sprouts of E.
 coracana (L.) Gaertner appeared late and in the first
 month grew slowly. E. coracana (L.) Gaertner formed a
 vigorously developed root system and left heavy post-

CARD: 1/2

-51-

COUNTRY	:	
CATEGORY	:	
ABS. JOUR.	:	RZhBiol., No. 1959, No. 10949
AUTHOR	:	
INST.	:	
TITLE	:	
ORIG. PUB.	:	
ABSTRACT	:	-harvest residues for the embedment of which deep fall plowing was required. The average yield of the grain of <i>S. coracana</i> (L.) Gaertner comprised 35 centners/ha; the maximum - 50 centners/ha. The yield of straw was about 40 tons/ha. — S. M. Marukyan
CARD:	:	2/2

DRIGA, I.O. [Dryha, I.O.]

A new variety of rooted parsley. Visnyk Bot. sada AN URSR
no. 2:82-86 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Ukraine--Parsley--Varieties)

DRIGA, I.Ye.

Raising sweet potatoes and yellow nutgrass in Kiev. Trudy Bot.
inst.Ser.6 no.7:135-137 '59. (MIRA 13:4)

1. Botanicheskiy sad AN USSR, Kiev.
(Kiev--Sweet potatoes) (Kiev--Nutgrass)

DRIGA, I.Ye., kand.biolog. nauk

Changing spring wheat into productive wintering forms. Agrobiologiya
no.3:376-378 My-Je '63. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Tsentral'nyy respublikanskiy botanicheskiy sad AN UkrSSR, Kiyev.
(Wheat)

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

DRIENOVSKY, P

Department of Inorganic Chemistry and Radio-chemistry,
Comenius University (Kafedra neorganicheskoj khimii
i radiokhimii, Universitet imeni Komenskogo), Brati-
slava

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 5, May 1966, pp 2278-2281

"Pyrolysis of polystyrene at temperatures of 500-1050°C."

DRIGA, M.I.

Thermal (thermomolecular) manometer with a vertical suspension.
Trudy inst. Kom. stand., mer 1 izm. prib. no. 50:76-87 '61.
(MIRA 16:6)

1. Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut metrologii
im. Mendeleyeva.

(Manometer)

L 10719-63 EWT(1)/BDS/ES(w)-2--AFFTC/ASD/3SD--Pab-L
 ACCESSION NR: AT3002052 8/2589/62/000/066/0051/0036

AUTHOR: Driga, M. I.; Yeryukhin, A. V. 63
62

TITLE: Comparison of compression and ionization manometers with thermomolecular manometer

SOURCE: USSR. Komitet standartov, mer, i izmeritel'nykh priborov. Trudy* institutov Komiteta, no. 66 (126), 1962. Issledovaniya v oblasti izmereniy davleniya, raskhoda i vakuuma, 31-36

TOPIC TAGS: compression manometer, ionization manometer, thermomolecular manometer, TMP-1 manometer, VI-3 vacuumeter

ABSTRACT: A measuring device is described for comparison of various manometers with a calibration manometer of the TMP-1 type. A method for processing the comparative results permits a determination of mean quadratic errors of manometers being considered and systematic divergences of their readings. For measuring high vacuum in production and laboratories, ionization vacuumeters of the VI-3 type received the widest application with measurement range being in the interval from $10 \sup -3$ to $10 \sup -7$ mm of mercury column. In many cases these instruments also serve as standards for the graduation of other electrodischarged manometers. Authors used a thermomolecular manometer which had a lower measuring range than compression and ionization manometers and which was free from the errors peculiar to the

2ss. VNIIN

DRIGA, M.I.

~~Vacuum~~ torsion microscales. Izv.tekh. no.5:36-38 S-O '55. (MIRA 9:1)
(Scales (Weighing instruments))

DRIGA. M.I.

New design of absolute manometers. Iss. tekhn. no. 4:47-50 J1-Ag '57.
(Manometer) (MLRA 10:8)

DRIGA, M. I.

Cand Tech Sci - (diss) "Development and study of a new thermomolecular manometer." Leningrad, 1961. 12 pp; (Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialist Education RSFSR, Leningrad Electrical Engineering Inst imeni V. I. Ul'yanov (Lenin)); 200 copies; price not given; (KL, 7-61 sup, 235)

20976

S/058/61/000/004/027/042
A001/A101

26.2190

AUTHOR: Driga, M.I.

TITLE: The thermal (thermomolecular) manometer

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Fizika, no 4, 1961, 366, abstract 4Zh221
(Tr. Vses. n.-i. in-ta metrol., 1959, no 37 (97), 97 - 105)

TEXT: The author presents the theory and results of studying a new thermomolecular manometer intended for using within the range from 10^{-4} to 10^{-7} mm Hg as a standard instrument. The functioning of the manometer is based on the known phenomenon of thermal effusion. The instrument consists of a glass cylinder and a mica piston freely moving within the cylinder. When the temperature in the space above the piston (this space is connected with a container the gas pressure in which is being measured) differs from that below the piston, a force is acting on the piston which can be measured. Knowing this force, gas temperature in the spaces and the size of the manometer, the pressure being measured can be calculated by the formula:

$$P = \frac{F \sqrt{T}}{(S \sqrt{T_1} - \sqrt{T_2})}$$

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20976

The thermal (thermomolecular) manometer

S/058/61/000/004/027/042
A001/A101

where S - piston area, F - force acting on the piston, caused by the difference of pressures in the spaces, T_1 and T_2 are temperatures of the gas in the upper and lower spaces, T - gas temperature in the container. A more precise formula, differing from the cited one by a correction coefficient, is derived for a wide range of pressures. Two experimental designs of the instrument are described. A comparison of readings of the described manometer with the serial specimen of BN-3 (VI-3) ionization manometer has shown the presence of systematic divergences of $\sim 5\%$. It is presumed that this divergence is due to errors of the ionization manometer.

L. Gus'kov

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2

S/123/61/000/024/008/016
A004/A101

AUTHOR: Driga, M.I.

TITLE: Heat (thermomolecular) pressure gage with vertical suspension

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Mashinostroyeniye, no. 24, 1961, 9, abstract
24E45 ("Tr. in-tov Kom-ta standartov, mer. i izmerit. priborov pri
Sov. Min. SSSR", 1961, no. 50 (110), 76 - 87)

TEXT: The author describes the principle of action and the design of a thermomolecular pressure gage developed at the VNIIM im. Mendeleyev on the basis of theoretical and experimental investigations. The glass housing is made in the form of two identical balls, connected by a cylindrical boss in which a disk is located vertically which divides the housing into 2 chambers. The chambers are interconnected by a narrow radial clearance between the housing and the disk. The ball temperature is maintained constant, but different, by thermostats, and a force acts on the disk depending on the pressure difference in the balls. This force is the measure of the pressure being measured. The force is determined from the angle of deviation of the thread on which the lever is suspended which carries the disk. The angle is read with the aid of a light signal which is re-

Card 1/2

S/123/61/000/024/008/016
A004/A101

Heat (thermomolecular) pressure ...

flected by a mirror fastened to the thread, or by a compensation device, which represents a cylindrical magnet fastened to the thread, and a coil through which a direct current flows (the measure of pressure is the current during the equilibrium period of the thread). The author derives formulae to calculate the pressure on the disk when the coefficient of accommodation on the disk surface and chamber surface is equal to 1 and unequal to 1. It is pointed out that the described pressure gage is an absolute device, if the chamber and disk dimensions are selected in the proper way and with a corresponding design of the disk. Therefore it is necessary that the coefficient of accommodation on the disk approximates 1, i.e. the disk should be made of a thin metallic foil with deep corrugations. The author analyzes the reading errors of the device. It was found that the RMS error is equal to 2.5%, while the additional error from the inaccuracy of temperature corrections is in the range of $\pm 3\%$. There are 5 figures and 2 references.

S. Kivilis

[Abstracter's note: Complete translation]

Card 2/2

DRIGO, E.

"Ferments of Nervous Tissues" by Drigo, E.

SO: Advances in Contemporary Biology (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologii) Vol. 17, 1944, No. 1

DRIGO, E.

"Chemical Basis of Nervous Excitation and Physiology of Electric Organs in Fishes" (p. 222)
by Drigo, E.

SO: Advances in Contemporary Biology (Uspekhi Sovremennoi Biologii) Vol. 17, 1944, No. 2

✓
DRIGO, Georgiy Alakseyevich, , serzhant; SOKOLOV, V.D., podpolkovnik,
red.; CHAPAYEVA, R.I., tekhn. red.

[If you get ahead, you will defeat the enemy]Upredil - vruga
pobedil. Moskva, Voenizdat, 1962. 29 p. (MIRA 16:2)
(Radar)

DRIGO, YE. F., Cand of Bio-Sci --- (diss) "On Daily Periodic Changes
in Skin Temperature, of the Electrical Resistance of Skin and
Neurohumoral Substances in Healthy People,"
Moscow, 1959, 18 pp (Acad Med Sci USSR) (KL 6-60, 121)

DRIGO, Ye.F.; KALANTAROVA, Ye.K.

Electrocardiographic observations in acute cerebral hemorrhage.
Zhur. nerv. i psikh. 60 no. 6:659-664 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Institut nevrologii (dir. - prof. N.V. Kononov) AMN SSSR,
Moskva.

(ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY) (BRAIN—HEMORRHAGE)

DRIGO, Ye. F.; KALANTAROVA, Ye. K.

Changes in the electrocardiogram in acute disorders of cerebral
blood circulation. Nauch. trudy Inst. nevr. AMN SSSR no.1:
225-232 '60. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut nevrologii AMN SSSR.

(CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE) (ELECTROCARDIOGRAPHY)

SHMIDT, Ye.V.; USTINOVA, Ye.Z.; DRIGO, Ye.F. (Moskva)

Cerebral insultus and coronary circulatory diseases. Klin. med.
41 no.9:13-20 S '63. (MIRA 17:3)

1. Iz Instituta neurologii (dir. - deystvitel'nyy chlen AMN
SSSR prof. N.V.Kononov) AMN SSSR.

DRIGO, Ye.F.; USTINOVA, Ye.Z.

Cardiac changes in cadavers of insultus patients; clinical
and electrocardiographic data. Zhur. nevr. i psikh. 63 no.9:1361-
1367 '63. (MIRA 17:8)

1. Institut nevrologii (dir. - prof. N.V. Konovalov) AMN SSSR,
Moskva.

DRIGOROVSKIY, A. M.

29542

O Produktakh Dyegidratatsii Difyenil-amin-2-karbonovykh Kislot. Zhurnal
Obshchey Khimii, 1949, Vyp. 9, S. 1744-54.-Bibliogr: 8 naev.

SO LETOPIS' NO. 40

BALASHOV, A.P.; BEBRIS, K.D.; VERESOTSKAYA, N.V.; DANOVICH, L.Ye.;
DRIGUN, V.N.; KABICHKINA, S.I.; NOVIKOV, M.I.; SOKOLOV, V.D.

Improvement of the methods for the preparation of tread
rubber compounds based on BR under the conditions of Dne-
propetrovsk Tire Factory. Kauch. i rez. 23 no. 3:5-9 Mr '64.
(MIRA 17:5)

1. Nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut shinnoy promyshlennosti
i Dnepropetrovskiy shinnyy zavod.

06281-07 001/000/FSS-2 GD

ACC NR: AT6015366

SOURCE CODE: UR/0000/65/000/000/0119/0125

AUTHOR: Drik, F. G.

ORG: none

TITLE: Error detection in data transmission

SOURCE: AN BSSR. Institut tekhnicheskoy kibernetiki. Vychislitel'naya tekhnika (Computer engineering). Minsk, Nauka i tekhnika, 1965, 119-125

TOPIC TAGS: wire communication, pulse communication, communication decoding, communication link, communication system, pulse coding, signal coding, digital decoder, signal decoding, carrier frequency telegraph, data transmission, signal transmission

ABSTRACT: The author describes receiving equipment designed for automatic error detection in numerical data transmitted over telegraph lines. There are several "redundant" codes which provide a high degree of reliability in the transmission of numerical information over voice frequency carrier telegraph networks. Such error correcting codes, however, require special decoding and encoding terminal gear; this gear should be simple, inexpensive and readily adaptable to the existing telegraph communication networks. One of the widely used correcting codes is the "2 out of 5" code, that has a redundancy coefficient of 0.3 and a very high probability of error detection. A desk-top decoding receiver has been designed for operation with this code. The unit receives

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ACC NR: AT6015366

es the coded message, detects errors, and converts the contents into decimal form. When an error occurs, the receiver stops transmission of the message and sends a request to transmitter to repeat the particular data word. The information is recorded on punched tape and punched cards. Shift registers are used to carryout the error detection, buffer storage, and decoding functions. The registers utilize magnetic cores driven by transistors. The timing signals for pulse coincidence sensing are derived from the coded message itself. The equipment and its functions are thoroughly described, including circuit and block diagrams. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 17,09,12/ SUBM DATE: 15Dec65

Card 2/2 *gl*

ACCESSION NR: AP4012566

S/0056/64/046/001/0383/0386

AUTHORS: Mitrofanov, K. P.; Viskov, A. S.; Driker, G. Ya.; Plotnikova, M. V.; Fam, Zui Khiyen; Venevtsev, Yu. N.; Shpinel', V. S.

TITLE: Change in resonance absorption spectra of 23.8 keV gamma rays of Sn-119 during phase transitions in the system BiFeO_3 -

$\text{Sr}(\text{Sn}_{1/3}\text{Mn}_{2/3})\text{O}_3$

SOURCE: Zhurnal eksper. i teoret. fiz., v. 46, no. 1, 1964, 383-386

TOPIC TAGS: resonance absorption, Mossbauer effect, recoilless resonance absorption, ferroelectric antiferromagnetic compound, ferroelectricity, ferro antiferromagnetism, group II stannate, resonance absorption maximum, resonance absorption jump, Mossbauer effect jump, magnetic hyperfine splitting

ABSTRACT: This is a continuation of an earlier investigation by some of the authors (ZhETF v. 44, 2182, 1963) and is aimed at im-

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ACCESSION NR: AP4012566

proving the earlier results and finding the reason for the abrupt change in the relative counting rate at the absorption maximum (ϵ). The material used has properties similar to that of the earlier investigation, and the addition of manganese made the samples practically single-phase and closer to equilibrium. The test procedure is briefly described. The results indicate that the jump in the value of the Mossbauer effect in solid solutions based on BiFeO_3 is the result of magnetic hyperfine splitting (but is not caused by change in the probability of the effect), and is related to an antiferromagnetic phase transition. This conclusion is supported by magnetic measurement results. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Institut yadernoy fiziki Moskovskogo gosudarstvennogo universiteta (Nuclear Physics Institute, Moscow State University); Fiziko-khimicheskiy institut im. L. Ya. Karpova (Physicochemical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 27Sep63:

DATE ACQ: 26Feb64

ENCL: 02

Card 2/3

DRIKER, I., inzh.

Hearing aids. Radio no.1:39-42 Ja '66.

(MIRA 19:1)

DEKHTYAREV, V.L., inshener; DRIKER, M.A., inshener; KALENDER'YAN, V.A.,
inshener; SHIRYAYEV, N.P., inshener.

Operation of spray desuperheaters in TP-170-1 high pressure
boilers. Elek.sta. 27 no.8:10-15 Ag '56. (MLRA 9:10)

(Boilers--Accessories)

DRIKER, Ye.M.

Effect of mud applications on some aspects of carbohydrate metabolism in animals. Vop.kur., fizioter.i lech.fiz.kul't. 28
no.1:66-72 '63. (MIRA 16:4)

1. Iz biokhimicheskoy laboratorii Ukrainskogo instituta
kurortologii Odesse (dir. - dotsent A.V.Sokolov).
(BATHS, MOOR AND MUD) (CARBOHYDRATE METABOLISM)

DRIKER, Ye.M., kand. med. nauk; BRANDENBURSKIY, G.L., kand. med.
nauk (Odessa)

Effect of health resort treatment and the use of ascorbic
acid on some biochemical indices in atherosclerosis. Vrach.
delo no.12:79-82 D '63. (MIRA 17:2)

1. Ukrainskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut kurortologii
i fizioterapii.

DRIL', V.Ya., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk.

Improving the dynamic braking of shaft hoistings.
v prom. 1 no.7:23-25 J1 '57.
(Hoisting machinery)

Besop.truda
(MIRA 10:7)

The image shows a microfilm frame with a document page. The document is in Russian and discusses the manufacture of glass fibers. The header of the document contains the text "117 AND 128 PAGES" and "PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX". The main text is in Russian and discusses the manufacture of glass fibers. The document is classified under "ABB. 11.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION". The microfilm frame has sprocket holes on the left and right edges. The document page is numbered "19" in the top right corner. The document is titled "Manufacture of glass fibers. V. V. Kuznetsov and S. B. Litmanovich. Prom. Stroit. Material. 1961, No. 3, 47-48; Chem. Zvest. 1962, 11, 2073-3." The text describes a method for producing glass fibers from molten glass. The document is classified under "ABB. 11.4 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION". The microfilm frame has sprocket holes on the left and right edges.